# GUITEAU'S TRIAL BEGUN.

FIVE JURORS SECURED THE FIRST DAY. THE COURT ROOM NOT UNCOMPORTABLY CROWDED -NO SIGN OF DISTURBANCE-THE ASSASSIN, FILLED WITH HIS OWN IMPORTANCE, TAKING PART IN HIS DEFENCE-DISAGREEMENT AMONG HIS COUNSEL-DELAY NOT GRANTED-AN AD-DRESS PREPARED BY THE ASSASSIN.

The trial of Charles Jules Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield, began in the District Supreme Court, at Washington, yesterday morning. The court room was well filled with people, who behaved with decorum. Guiteau bore himself with something akin to arrogance of manner. He made an attempt to read to the Court an address which he had prepared, but which he was not permitted to deliver. This address has been made public, and is given in The Tribune. Mr. Robinson, of counsel for Guiteau, made an application to the Court for further delay. District-Attorney Corkhill resisted the application, which was strongly resented by Mr. Scoville, of counsel for Guiteau, and by Guiteau himself. The Court ordered the case to be proceeded with, and five persons were selected as jurors.

THE SCENES IN THE COURT ROOM. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE BAR AND THE PUBLIC-GUITEAU BEARING HIM-SELF WITH GREAT IMPUDENCE AND ARROGANCE-INSISTING ON TAKING PART IN THE DISCUS-

SIONS-REPUDIATING ONE OF HIS COUNSEL-COUNSEL DISAGREEING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Guiteau's trial began at 10 o'clock to-day. The court room, capable of seating 500 or 600 people, was well but not uncomfortably filled. The arangements for preserving order were excellent and the decorum and the propriety of the occasion were unbroken by spectators. Immediately surrounding the Judge's desk were the seats and tables, and close to the marshal the newspaper correspondents. Beyoud them were placed tables and chairs for counsel and for the prisoner and his friends. The remaining space within the bar, which comprises about two-thirds the area of the room, was reserved for members of the bar and for ladies. Outside the bar a platform three feet high had been erected and about two hundred chairs were placed upon it for the accommodation of the general public,

Correspondents and members of the bar were admitted as they arrived, but the doors were not open to the general public until a few minutes before ten c'clock. There was an exciting scramble for seats by the motley crowd which rushed in, but it lasted only a few moments. Several special deputy marshals, wearing broad red ribbons as badges of authority, were stationed at different points in the room to preserve order, while two policemen well armed took their seats directly behind and close to the chair reserved for the prisoner. Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law and counsel of the prisoner, entered the rocom about ten o'clock and took one of the chairs reserved for the counsel. His eye had its habitual merry twinkle and his face wore a smile. Mrs. Scoville the prisoner's sister, a portly woman neatly dressed in black, accompanied by her brother, John. W. Guiteau, of Boston, a good looking man of about forty or forty-five years of age, followed Mr. Scoville after an interval of a few minutes, and took their seats beside him, leaving, however, an empty chair between Mr. and Mrs. Scoville. District Attorney Corkhill, accompanied by Judge Porter and Mr. Davidge, associate counsel for the Government, and by Mr. Smith, of the Attorney General's Department, came next, seating themselves in a group at the left of the row reserved for the counsel, entrance of Judge Cox, the formal opening of the court, the calling of the roll of the empanelled jurors and the entrance of the prisoner were the incidents of the next fifteen minutes. Guiteau's air and general appearance were in contrast with what they were when he was indicted. He was clad in a new suit of dark material, and he were a standing white collar, and his polished cutls were fastened with imitation gold cuff buttons. He swaggered as he came in, scowling instead of cringing as on the former occasion, and very evidently deemed himself a personage, to honor whom the assemblage had been gathered. He walked around to the seat reserved for him, and stood for a minute or more while his manacles were being unlocked and removed, at the same time giving some directions to the officers who were performing the services. Seating himself, he looked at the Judge and at the people in front of him for a few seconds, and then turning to his left he shook hands rather patronizingly with his sister and brother. As the three sat side by side, was easy to trace a family resemblance in the features of the three, but the face of the prisoner seemed to be a distorted caricature of the regular features of the others. He was less frowzy than on the former occasions, but not less repellant. His large cold grey eyes seemed to be incapable of wearing any expression except of cruelty and sel-

them there. Perhaps a dozen women occupied seats at the rear within the bar. first proceeding was a plea by Leigh Robinson, the coursel, assigned to Guiteau by the Court for delay. This proceeding was an evident surprise to Mr. Scoville. who, with something of indignation in his voice, made a spirited protest against being ignored by Mr. Robinson. He said that he represented the prisoner both as relative and counsel, and that he would refuse to have anything to do with the case if counsel whom he did not know and had not approved were brought into the case. He was ready to proceed with the trial and did not wish for delay. This disagreement gave rise to a suspicion that the counsel, in default of a better method of defence, were seeking to make a public sentiment in favor of their client by an exhibition of the poverty of his defence, and perhaps to leave him without a defender. The suspicion was probably unjust. The air of the contending counsel was honest, and that of Mr. Robinson betraved some confusion of mind and chagrin. He protested that it was for want of time alone that he had not consulted Mr. Scoville, but the impression left upon the minds of his auditors was that he had not treated his associate with

fishness. He smiled as he greeted his sister, but the

expression was more devilish than his customary

shortly after the prisoner was seated, but he remained only a moment. There were no other per-

When Mr. Scoville concluded, Guiteau arose and with emphasis signified his approval of the sentiments uttered. He did not want delay. From time to time during subsequent proceedings he got up and with increasing emphasis asserted that he was his own lawyer; that Mr. Scoville was his assistant, and that he did not want Mr. Robinson in the case at all. He was allowed to talk considerably, but was usually pulled down at last by the police men, at whom he growled and whom he commanded to mind their own business. Once he peremptorily ordered Mr. Robinson to take his seat. When Judge Cox commanded him to desist he acquiesced readily, saying he would heed the commands of the Judge, but not of policemen. There was mands of the Judge, but not of policemen. There was throughout a willingness on the part of his counsel that he should exhibit himself at his worst; but the prisoner himself seemed to be inspired by his own domineering egotism alone. Aside from the mansual nature of the attempt to conduct his own defence, there was no sign of insanity in his procedure. It was finally decided to proceed, and draw the jury, reserving the question of delay until another occasion. The drawing for jurymen occupied the remainder of the session. Mr. Scoville questioned the jurymen, inquiring generally regarding their religion, business, place of residence, and the depth of their conviction of the guilt of the prisoner. The greater number had convictions

too strongly fixed to be shaken by ordinary evidence and were dismissed. One man, a colored man, had formed no opinion regarding the matter until a week after the shooting, and was not very certain whether he retained the opinions up to the present time or net. He was evidently anxious to serve, but was excused on the ground of idiocy. Another had decided oninions; he didn't allow the newspapers to influence him or form oninions for him. He had investigated the matter for himself, and questioned witnesses on the spot. He was excused for knowing too much. One man alone had scruples against capital punishment. Five men were selected as jurors. They were men of apparent sense, having opinions, but believing that could render a verdiet impartially, in accordance with the testimony. Three were peremptorily challenged by the defence, and the others were excused by the consent of both sides. A new panel of seventy-five names was ordered, and the court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Guiteau's last exhibition was to give notice that he wished to make a speech to-morrow. It was necessary, he said, to get it out in order to create

to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Guiteau's last exhibition was to give notice that he wished to make a speech to-morrow. It was necessary, he said, to get it out in order to create public sentiment in his favor. Judge Cox said emphatically that it could not be done.

It is the belief of the relatives of Guitean that some one high in influence is trying to get General Henkle, a Stalwart lawyer, as counsel for Guitean, with a view to rendering nugatory their efforts to prove that Guiteau was made insane by the Stalwart attacks upon Garfield, and to hang him as a sane man and a murderer. They are considerably excited about it, probably without reason. They think an effort has been made to induce Guiteau to ask this assignment. They are determined to resist the effort, even if it result in the disconnection of Mr. Robinson with the case, in which event they will rest content with Mr. Scoville as counsel alone.

#### THE PROCEEDINGS IN DELAIL. GUITEAU DETERWINED TO PLAY A PROMINENT

PART IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HIS OWN CASE-AN APPLICATION FOR DELAY, MADE BY MR. ROBINSON, RE-ISTED BY THE DISTRICT-AT-TORNEY, RESENTED BY MR. SCOVILLE AND GUITEAU, AND REFUSED BY THE COURT-FIVE

JURORS OBTAINED AND A NEW PANEL OF DEEED, Washington, Nov. 14 .- As soon as the publie door of the District Supreme Court room was opened short while the lawyers took their places; Distric-Attorney Corkhill, Mr. Porter, of New-York, and Mr. Davidge, of Washington, for the proscention, and Mr. Scoville and Leigh Robinson for the defence. Mr. Smith was present to represent the Attorney-General. Mrs. Scoville, attired in black, occupied a seat near her husband, baving her brother, John W. Guiteau, on one side her other brother, the prisoner.

At 10 o'clock Judge Cox entered the court-room, and the court was declared formally opened by the crier in the old Norman form. Immediately thereafter the prisoner Guiteau was brought into the court-room by the marshal and his deputies. He was relieved of his hand suffs, and took his seat beside his sister. One of his first povements was to thrust his hand into one of his however, in dumb play ordered him to put it back, and

District-Attorney Corkhill stated that the Government

was ready to proceed with the trial. Mr. Robinson said that when he had been assigned to this case neither of the eminent counsel now assisting in the prosecution had been retained by the Government to assist in the defence. Shortly afterward it had been It would be truly remarkable if he were not very sensible of the great disparity of force which had been created by the addition to the prosecution. A few days ago his Honor had suggested that he could assign the defence additional counsel. As soon as it had been in his (Robinson's) power he had sought the aid of such additional counsel. He had applied to a well-known member of the District bar and laid before him the situation of the case, stating to him that it was absolutely imperative that he should have assistance. The gentle man in question had said that he did not see how he could at this time come into the case. He had then weeks, and whether he would if he were ordered to do so by the Court. He, therefore, was going to ask of his or to-give him the time necessary for the Court to in which he was practically alone, he would not have assistance. On the day of the prisoner's arraignment Mr Scoville had stated that he was not familiar with the practice of criminal law. The relationship of that gentieman to the accused man also disqualified him in the estimate of many from rendering that assistance which he (Robinson) required as an associate. For the fair trial of this man assisstance was absolutely necessary fully to the profession. He had other grounds upon which to base his request for the delay. There were a least three material witnesses for the defence, who wer absent from this District and could certainly not be here before December 1. He would give the names of those witnesses to the Court, and he would make an affidaviof the fact if the prosecution recuired it. He then filed the affidavit to which he had rearred,

Here the prisoner rose and in an excited manner ad-dressed the court and stated that he wished to be heard In vain Mr. Scoville endeavored to make him resume his seat; he was irrepressible. In a nervous but pretty distinct manner he proceeded with his speech as Mr. Robinson, intended tals morning to make an application for postponement, and I desire to be heard in my own behalf in this matter, at the very threshold of this

case. I am charged here with a murderous attempt, an I desire to be heard in my own behalf." The Court-This is not the proper time to enter upon the defence. The 'only question before the Court is whether further time should be allowed counsel to prepare for the defence.

The prisoner (emphatically)-So far as I am concernarrogant frown. General Swaim entered the room I do not want further time. We are ready to try this case now. (To a deputy marshal, who endeavored to restrain the prisoner) -Will you be quiet !

The Court-The question is whether further time sons of note present except those whose duties called

ought to be allowed to counsel.

The Prisoner (persistently)—I do not want that, if

The District-Attorney-The Government must insist. as far as it can, on this trial proceeding now. The Court will recollect that the Government-as represented by your Honor-has extended to the defence all the court ear, all the liberality, that could possibly be demanded by any prisoner. This crime was committed on the 2d of July last. The prisoner was arraigned on the 8th of by counsel of reputation, of ability, a gentleman fully able to take entire charge of the case, notwithstanding his relations to the prisoner. The time fixed for the tria on that occasion, was fixed with the understanding that the trial must proceed on that day. When the statement was made that the prisoner was unable to procure the attendance of witnesses, your Honor not only ordered the processes of the court, to which the prisoner was entitled, but allowed him the same right as the Govern ment had, to have the expenses of his witnesses puld by the United States. The Government could never get t trial in a case of this importance if such reasons as are now alleged were regarded as sufficient for the continu ance of a case. It may well be that, with all Mr. Robinson's ability, he may shrink from taking the respons billity or going on with the case. Almost any lawyer would shrink, and prefer to have more time in such a would shrink, and perfer to have more time in such a case. But there are other interests which must be considered. A great crime has been committed. There is a public demand that if this prisoner be guilty be should be punished, and, if not guilty, that the hurs should say so. Mr. Robinson says that he has consulted with an eminent gentleman, whom he wishes to have associated with him, and who will give him an answer at some future time. A continuance of the case would do no good. It would accomplish nothing except the allowing of Mr. Robinson, as he says, to prepare his case properly. He says that there are three important witnesses, whose names he declines to divuige, lest their publication might interfere with their coming. If, during the progress of the trial, it should be found that these witnesses are not here, the process of the Court can enforce their attendance, without any trouble.

Mr. Robinson—I will swear to the affidavit, and will give to the Court the names of the taree witnesses, from which the Court will see that it is impracticable to have them here now, but that they can be here in the course of the next three wocks.

Mr. Robinson proceeded to the clerk's deak, and swere to the affidavit. While he was thus engaged the prisoner, Guitenu, was making very active demonstrations toward another outbreak, but was restrained by Mr. Scoville and two Deputy Marsinals, who were sitting directly behind him.

MR. SCOVILLE BECOMES AGGRIEVED.

Mr. Scoville then said—This is a proceeding which is case. But there are other interests which must be con

Mr. Scoville then said-This is a proceeding which is at least peculiar, if not unprecedented. It is very re-markable indeed that an application of this kind should markable inaced that an application of this kind should be made, and that I should have had no previous notice of it; that I should not even be permitted to see the affi-dayit which has been presented to the Court. Mr. Robinson—There is no earthly objection to your seeing it. Mr. Scoville-Very well; wait a moment, I say that THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

this is an unprecedented proceeding. Your Honor is aware that I have been here six weeks, leaving my business at home at great disadvantage to myself; and solely from a sense of personal duty, which I could not shirk. I have midertaken, in good faith, to prepare for this defence. I have my winessess sub-cenaed and have done my best to be ready. I understand full well that I am not competent for a criminal trial of this kind. I supposed that, with the assistance of Mr. Robinson, who is competent, as I have understood, we could safely go to trial. I care nothing about prestige in this matter. I simply want to have what is done, done openly and in order. Personally I am willing to coulde my work to the subpremaing of witnesses. I seek no notoriety. I only ask that justice may be done, and that the character of this man may be vindicated. I shall withdraw from the cose if the defence is to proceed longer in this manner. I will give whatever information I have to counsel for the defence, and I will step out. I do not want to have this case continued. I do not know the gentleman who Mr. Robinson says has been communication from Mr. Robinson says has been communicated to me. I have had no communication from Mr. Robinson for the last four days, although I have sought him. I certainly should have had conference with him, at least with reference to the testimony and to the management of the case, or, at least, I hoped to be permitted to assist him. If that cannot be done I cannot help it. All that I have to say is that I am, in my feeble manner, ready for trial. I do not want to have the notice of the management of the case of the management of the case of the sade, I am actived of it long enough beforehand to know something about it. Unless the deference can go on harmoniously with me in it I will with ference can go on harmoniously with me in it. I will with the case and a sade of the sade, I am actived of it long enough beforehand to know something about it. Unless the deference can go on harmoniously with me in it. I

Scoville sat down, and exclaimed, with a motion of his clenelized fist: "I indures every word of that, and I tell Mr. Robinson that, if he does not do this thing just as I want it done, be can get out of the case. This is

Mr. Robinson that, if he does not do the case. That is abort."

Mr. Robinson rose to address the Court.
Guiteau (persistently)—I do not want to hear any more speeches of Mr. Robinson's; I want him to get out of the case. (To the Deputy Marshale, who were publing him back into his seat,)—Let me alone. You have nothing to do with me here.

Mr. Robinson—I must express my unaffected regret that it should be supposed by Mr. Scoville that I intended any disrespect to him. I told him some time ago that I wanted assistance, and he knew, of course, that I wanted assistance, and he knew, of course, that I wanted as extension of time. The Court will see the great delicacy which I had in regard to the rame of the counsel whom I wish to have assigned. I had to see the geatleman, and to press and urge him, and when I came into Court this morning. I was fresh from an interview with this gentleman, which justified me in making this application. I am very sorry not to have seen Mr. Scoville for the past two or three days, but it was only because I have been mapoyed in preparing for the defence. I should have been happy to meet him. I did not intend him the least disrespect. I have thought very sectionally over the totalter, and I know that what I have maked is indispensable. I will give the name of the counterlax soon as I know that he can be assigned. I am sure that his assignment will strengthen ing.

Mr. Robinson—I give you my assurance that, if ordered by the Court, he will feet the obligation to accept the assignment.

G. Head here made another effort to get to his feet, but

Hean here made nnother effort to get to his feet, but restrained by the two Deputy Marshals, against e interference he protested strenuously.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE COURT. The Court: "There is this much to be said about this application: The time that was first fixed for the trial was a week sooner than the time asked by Mr. Scoville; and when Mr. Robinson was assigned to the case he was not granted, by a week, the extension of time which he So that the recent application is not for

a honorable courter the Deputy Marshal pulled to he could get harther the Deputy Marshal pulled to his seat in spite of his restatance and his telling o mind their own business. Scoville—I will not go into the empanelling of y until I know who is to be the additional coursel

for the defence.
Guileau here made an ineffectual effort to get to his
feet again, but the Deputy Marshals kept him down
and he could only remonstrate with them and repeat the
order that they should mind their own business.

THE CASE ORDURED TO BE PROCEEDED WITH. The Court (decisively) - Let the case be commenced to

District-Attorney asked the Court to direct Guiteau to take his seat and to keep it. The Court gave that order. Guitean (obeying it)-I will do what the Court says, but not what the gentleman (the District-Attorney) says The Court-I will give Mr. Robinson whatever time I can give him to direct his case, and to endeavor to make an arrangement for assistance, too. I think that he will have time to do so before the case for the prosecution is

Mr. Robinson-I wish to make an explanation of what Mr. Robinson—I wasn to make an explanation of was has occurred to-day. It was simply out of my power to avoid it. I have been industriously occupied in trying to get other counsel into the case. If I had met Mr. Seo-ville I would have spoken to him about it, but I could not anticipate that he would have objected to it. Guiteau (again breaking in)—We have a right, Mr. Robinson, to select our own help; and we do not want you; that is settled. -I am not going into the case until we

have the name of the counsel whom it is now proposed to bring in. I will not put a question to a juror before air consent.

Scoville (resignedly)—Very well.

lean (acada up)—I say the same. (To the deputy
lais, who were pulling him back)—Can you not
your own business I am in the presence of the

Court.

The District Attorney—Then I understand it to be the decision of your Honer that too trial shall now proceed. The Court—Yes, let the trial proceed; and when the testimony for the prosecution is in, I shall endeavor to give counsel for the defence time to prepare their proofs. The District Attorney—There is no objection to that. The jury panel was then sworn, and Judge Cox stated that he deaired to nddress a few observations, to the jury. "Under the Constitution," he said, "the prisoner is entitled to be tried by an inpurital jury. But an idea prevails that any impression or opinion, however lightly formed or feebly held, disqualifies from serving in the character of an impartial juror. This is an error. As the Supreme Court says: In these days of newspaper enterprise and universal education, every case of public interest is almost as a matter of ne cessity brought to the attention of all the intelligent people in the vicinity, and scapsely one can be found among those best fitted for jurors, who has not read or heard of it, and who has not some impression or some opinion in respect to it merits. If the prevalent idea I have mentioned were correct, it would follow that to most illiterate and uninformed people in the community The District Attorney-Then I understand it to be the

President of the Council and Minister of Finance, and ad Beichsrath shows that the revenue is estimated at

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET. Paris, Nov. 14.-President Grevy has accepted the new Ministry formed by M. Gambetta. It

will be gazetted to-morrow. Its probable composition is as follows:

M. Gambetta, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Cazot, Minister of Justice. M. Waldeck-Rosseau, Minister of the Interior. M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs

M. Allain-Targe, Minister of Finance. M. Compenon, Minister of War.

M. Goujeard, Minister of Marine. M. Profit, Minister of Fine Arts.

M. Deves, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Rayunl, Minister of Works. PARIS, Nov. 15 .- The new Ministers held a council yes terday, when a decisration of policy to be made by M. Gambetta at the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of

The declaration, it is understood, contains pacific assursity of revising the mode of electing Senators and advo-cates the introduction of Scratin deliste.

The National, reporting conversation in the lobbies of

publishes the following Paris dispatch: "M. Gambetta at 9 o'clock this morning announced to President Grevy the definite formation of a Cabinet. M. Gambetta has rencanced the idea of assuming the Presidency of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The new Ministry will be

gazetted to-morrow.

It is expected that Count de Saint-Vallier, French Am-It is expected that Count de Saint-Vallier, French Am-bassador at Berlin, will be replaced. It is stated that if a cannes be made in the representation of France at the German court, it will be due to the Influence of Prince Bismarck, who, it is asserted, has made repre-sentations unfavorable to Count de Saint-Vallier. Gen-eral Chanzy, while in Berlin, had an interview with Frince Bismarck. The latter, it is said, declared that he is no way feared the contingency of M. Gambetia's re-turn to power, as he recognized in him not only a great contor, but also a great patriot, who loved his country too sincerely to launch it upon adventures which might end fatally.

too sincerely to launch it upon adventures which might end fatally.

The Near's Paris dispatch says: "The Boarse is ill-disposed, owing to the fact that M. Say is not in the Cabinet. M. Allain-Tire, the new Minister of Finance, enjoys in first-class banking circles a high reputation for competence and respectability."

The 'imes's dispatch from Paris says: "The new Cabinet has not been received with any great degree of entinesiasm. Its general composition is reproached with not corresponding to the public expectations, and with being a petit, not a grand Ministers."

The Daily Posts dispatch from Paris says: "The memination of M. Paul Bert for the Ministry of Public Instruction is considered most injudicious, and has allenated the sympathy of the Conservatives."

# SAGASTA AND CASTELAR.

Madrid, Nov. 14.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the address in reply to the royal speech was resumed. Senor Castelar made a violent attack on the Ultramontane Deputies, as defenders of the temporol power of the Pope. He adjured the Liberal Government of Spain to assist Italy in u holding the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power. Senor Castelar argued that at no time had the utterances of the Pope been less fettered, the conclaves more respected, pilgrimages more frequent of things. He advocated the maintenance of peace between Spain and Italy, and urged concord between the democracy and the Church. He defended the principles of National unity as opposed to the Separatist tendencies n the Northern Provincesi. He stated his views as to the best means of avoiding civil war. He approved the recent circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, authorizing the appointment of Freethickers to professional chairs, and universities and recognition of the rights of science. He declared he would never vary in his devotion to repub-lication, no matter how progressive in its policy a Government established on other principles might be, or how liberal in spirit. Conscience, personally, and history forbade him to abastice his opinions on that point. The speciacle of France growing ever stronger contrasted with the monarchy of Portugal threatened more and more by a revolutionary crisis, constituted a danger to the spanish monarchy. Explaining the favor he showed to the present Government, Senor Custeiar said the Minthe Spanish Government, Senor Castelar said the Min-laters were festering and strengthening the liberties of the people, which the Republicans ourgin to take advan-ture of in order to educate the country for universal

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-The Morning Post, referthe assistant commissioners for fixing fair root, under the Land Act, says an influential member of Parliament, when Parliament meets, will move for a select commit-tee to inquire into their antecesients and qualifications. Mr. O'Leary, member of the Fenian Triumvirste, has written a letter from Paris, declaring that while he maintains his principles and is resolved to combat Eng-land, he deprecates the mallgning of Englishmen. Mr. Gladstone, he says, has given to Ireland a Land Act such as nobody a few years ago could have hoped for, and

in broad daylight, but was not injured. No arrests have

LONDON, Nov. 15 .- A dispatch from Rome to The Stand ard save the Pope to day sat in council with a select con gregation of Cardinals to consider the Irish question.

# THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 14 .- A dispatch to The Time from Kairwan says: "All the inhabitants bave been lisarmed. The quartering of French troops in a number of mosques and colleges has given great offence to the Tunislans. General Logerot strongly objected to the projected march to Gabes and thence to Susa, and only prepared to start on receiving stringent orders from Paris. The route lies through a difficult and mountain Paris. The route lies through a diment and monostible of country, where operations will be almost impossible after the rains, which have already begun. It is impossible to describe the unpopularity of the expedition among all ranks. It is openly denounced as a waste of lives. The French officers contemplate wholesale resignation of their commissions at the close of the campaign. The construction of the railway from Susa to Kairwan will probably be stopped by the rains.

SUSA, Nov. 14.-Fever and dysentery continue among the troops. Six hundred and seventy soldiers are in hos pital and two hundred and tifty have been sent to France in ten days. Numbers of invalids are arriving from

### GERMAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-The Berlin correspondent of The St. James's Gazette says: "In consequence of the desire of the Emperor, Prince Bismarck will remain in flice. A speedy modification of the May laws is to be expected, with the view of obtaining a Government ma-jority in the Reichstag by an arrangement with the party of the Centre."

BERLIN, Nov. 14.-Herr Liebknecht will relinquish Offenbach in favor of Herr Bebel, whom the Socialists there will do their utmost to elect to the Reichstag. Herr Dietz, Socialist, has defeated a Progressist at Hamburg.

THE ISSUE OF NICKEL MONEY IN MEXICO. Mexico, Nov. 11 .- The bill providing for the comage and issue of nickel money to the amount of \$4,000,000, in denominations of one, two and three cents, has passed the House of Representatives. An amendment has been proposed in the Senate making this species of money legal tender only to the amount of \$1, and it has yet to be acted on.

#### A NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY. LISBON, Nov. 14.-A new Ministry has been formed as follows: Senhor Fontes Pereira de Mello,

interim Minister of War; Senhor Revelro, Minister the Interior; Senhor Serpa, Minister of Foreign Affair AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FINANCES. VIENNA, Nov. 14 .- The Budget before the

433,000,000 florins, an increase of 23,000,000 J. HOWARD WELLES IN COURT. penditure at 471,000,000 florins, an increase of 7,700,000 florins. The expenditure includes 5,000,000 florins for

#### MR. BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 14 .- The Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Coleridge, Sir Richard Bagzalley and Sir William Brett sitting, has refused to entertain the appeal on a technical point in which Mr. Bradlaugh sought to set aside the judgment against him in the case of "Clarke against Bradlaugh."

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1881.

The cable steamer Faraday passed the Isle of Wight to-

The report of the recent earthquake at Chios was exaggrated. There were only slight shocks.

A Renter dispatch from Sofia says only the Conservative condidates were successful in the election for members of the Council of State. A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte

considerably embarrassed by the intimation that 0,000 more Lazis will immigrate into Turkey. The American ship Mclrose, Captain French, from New-York July 28 for Melbourne and Manila, or Hong Kong, was put into Cape Town to set up rigging and re-store cargo.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says: Diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox are devasting the Centre and South of Russia. The severity of the dis-cases exceeds anything heretofore known."

A mysterious box, sent to Ralph Creyke, member of

Parliament, from America, was opened with great pre-cautions at the Woolwich Arsenal under the idea that t was an infernal machine, but it was found to coutain

Messrs, Moody and Sankey have concluded their labors in the neighborhood of Newcastle. The services have been largely attended. The evangelists will be engaged in Durham this week. Mr. Moody will preach in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle next Sunday.

A Calcutta dispatch to The Times says: "Several Italians have lately passed through this city on their way to Mandalay. It is stated that King Thebaw's ob-ject in inducing Italians to enter his service is to build an enormous chapel on the model of St. Peter's at Rome."

At Tiverten to-day the election for member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Right Hon, William N. Wassey, Liberal, resulted in the eturn of Lord Ebrington, Liberal, by 551 majority over he Conservative candidate who, however, only came orward on Monday last.

The Morning Post says: "We are authorized to state that the owners and trainers of the colt Bend Or have never received any challenge on behalf of Foxhall, and first saw it when printed. So far from wishing to avoid a challenge, the Duke of Westminster says he would like a challenge from Foxhall, providing Bend Or would be able to endure a therough preparation; but it would not be decided before February next whether he would be again trained or sent to the stud."

#### A TUNNEL COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Hudson River Tuenel Construction Company was organized at Jersey City yesterday. The com-pany has been fermed to build the tunnel under the Hudson River between Jersey City and New-York, now under construction. The capital of the company is \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. At the pany is \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. At the meeting of the stockholders yesterday it was decided to offer for subscription only \$750,000, and of this amount two thirds were immediately subscribed by the directors. The remainder will be offered for public subscribing. The directors chosen are D. O. Mills, John P. Jones, Charles G. Francklyn, Trener W. Park and Joseph G. Mills. The organization of the company was completed by the election of the following officers: Trener W. Park, president, and Frederick B. Jennings, secretary and treasurer. The contract for completing the tunnel has been made by the company.

### THE GIFT OF AN OPERA-HOUSE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 14 .- John P. Howard to-day gave to the Home for Destitute Children, in this city, the opera-house which bears his name. It was built two years ago at a cost of \$125,000, and contains four large stores and a spacious theatre. This is the largest single gift ever made in Vermont to a charitable institution. Mr. Howard's gifts during the present year to charitable, religious, and educational institutions, aggregate nearly \$225,000.

### AN OLEOMARGARINE CASE.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The police to-day arrested William Smith, clerk for R. Huntley & Son, and Benja-min H. Whittier, clerk for William Agry, on charges of having violated the law concerning the sale of oleomar-The law provides a heavy fine for erasing distinguishing marks from a packa for selling the article as butter.

### MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

HANCOCK, N. Y., Nov. 14.-The body of Christian Tessen, a German, was found at his place sev-eral days ago under circumstances indicating suicide. He was, however, murdered and robbed of a sum of money he had in his satchel. The rifled satchel has been found in the Delawars River filled with stones. The murdered man had just come into possession of a fortune

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1881. It is reported that the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will be tendered to George C. Gorham. The Ranger arrived at Acapulco on the 12th inst. she sailed the same day for Cape St. Lucas, in obedience o telegraph orders, to afford protection to the United

med with personal violence.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the new Minister Court of St. James, called upon President Arthur this afternoon, and formally presented his credentials. He was accompanied by Secretary Blaine, who introduced him to the President. The customary congratulatory addresses were made. enipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RECEIVER OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—State Treasurer N. D.

Tendell has been appointed receiver of the Universal Life

naurance Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The British steame racapedia arrived hero to-day from Hong Kong, with 48. Innamen as passenger.

Chinamen as passengers.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

FALL RIV R. Mass., Nov. 14.—Charlotte Miner, a native of Canada, died at the City Almshouse this morning, she is said to be 107 years old.

THOMAS GRIFFIN'S FATAL FALL.

Syringfill, D. Mass., Nov. 14.—Thomas Griffin, ferty years old, an employe in Plunkitt & Sons' woollen mill, was killed this morning by falling forty feet down an elevator well.

THE ALLEGED LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Owing to the severe illess of Attorney-General Ward, the alleged legislative bribery we was not moved at the term of the County Court, which let here to-day.

net here to-day.

A HIDE AND LEATHER EXCHANGE.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Dealers and manufacturers
f leather and boots and shows, representing twenty-seven
rms, net here to-day and agreed to organize a Hille and
enther Exchange.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 14.—Jeremish Longtreet, age forty-five, living in Philadelphia, was killed by the
st train near Plainaboro, on the Pennsylvania Railroad,
arly this morning.

arly this morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Sunday School Congress of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened yesterday fremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The medial continue until Wednesday.

Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting will continue until Wednesday.

SMALLPOX IN CONNECTICUT VILLAGES.\*

HARTFORD, CONN. NOV. 14.—A smallpox scare prevails at Essex, on the Connecticut River. Three deaths have occurred, and inter new cases are reported. A case is also reported in the neighboring village of Deep River.

RESIGNATION OF A POSTMASTER.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Dr. Tomilinson, the Postmaster at Gloucester City, a few miles from here, who was arrested a few weeks ago, charged with deficiency in his accounts, has resigned. He has made good his deficiencies.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

WILESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 14.—M. Knoll, merchant tailor, who was arrested on a charge of transduent insolvency last week, was called in court this morning. The presiding judge ordered him to be countited to the county prison.

BOY-MURDERER IN INDIANA.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 14.—On Saturday ever ing. F. Herner and Louis Marietta, age four and ten respectively, quartelled over a game of marbles, when the younge started to ran to avoid a tight. He was enaght and help another boy, while Herner ran up behind and stabbehind in the back, penetrating one of his lungs.

ARSON AND PROBABLE MURDER.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch to The Republican from Hillsboro, Mo., says: "The house of Anse Valley, five inlies from town own a burned on Saturday flam and the arming it was discovered that the old man haperished in the flamos. It is believed that he was robbed as murriered and the house fired to conceal the crime."

A MARRIAGE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Among the companies filin. BOY-MURDERER IN INDIANA.

THE BLACKMAILER IN MUCH DISTRESS. APPEARING AT THE TOMBS FOR EXAMINATION-A. 8. SULLIVAN, HIS COUNSEL, ASKS AND OBTAINS A POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE-THE GREAT EMOTION OF THE PRISONER-OPINION OF HIS FRIENDS THAT HE IS AFFLICTED WITH SOFT-ENING OF THE BRAIN-WELLES'S RECORD IN

THE ARMY.

Colonel J. Howard Welles, charged with attempting to blackmail Jay Gould, was taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday and arraigned before Justice Bixby. On motion of his counsel, Algernon S. Sullivan, the examination was postponed until Wednesday afternoon. No request was made for the prisoner's release on bail, and he was locked up in the Tombs Prison to await examination. The accused man was much dejected. It seems apparent that his defence will be based on the theory of insanity, which is inconsistent with the story of his financial operations in Baltimore sixteen years ago, telegraphed from Washington by the regular correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. It was said in Wall Street that influence had been brought to bear on Jay Gould not to press the charge.

### THE ARRAIGNMENT AT THE TOMBS.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE PRISONER-THE EVI-DENT LINE OF DEFENCE-THE BLACKMAILER TO BE PROVED IRRESPONSIBLE - INFLUENCE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON JAY GOULD NOT TO PROS-ECUTE HIM-TALK IN WALL STREET.

The attention of the guard at Police Headquarters was directed to the cell occupied by Colonel J. Howard Welles, who was arrested on Sunday for threatening the life of Jay Gould in the hope of extorting money, at an early hour yesterday morning. The prisoner had spent a bad night. It was evident that he was ill and suffering great mental distress. It was thought at first that he might have swallowed some drug to put an end to his life, but when the police surgeon was summoned the prisoner's illness was found to be due to nervous prostration. He was not disposed to talk about his troubles, but when asked by the surgeon if he was the person who had been writing letters to Jay Gould, he replied that unfortunately he was the man. Saying this, he relapsed into silence and took the tonics prescribed by the surgeon without a word. During the forenoon and part of the afternoon it was feared that he would not be able to go to the Police Court for examination.

A few minutes before 3 the crossbarred door leading to the cells on the first floor at Police Headquarters awing back on its hinges, three men came out quietly and started down the hall toward the front entrance. One of them was Colonel J. Howard Welles. His face bore traces of the exertement and distress through which he had passed, and he seemed unsteady on his legs as he walked. He wore a Derby hat, a brown top-coat and striped gray trousers, and carried a bamboo walking-stick in his hand. His general appearance is that of a middleaged man who has retired from active business pursuits, or retains a place in trade because he finds his pleas re in it. Welles had asked to be taken to the court-room in a carriage, but the detectives did not comply with this request, and walking to an adjacent street corner the three men entered a crowded street car on the Bleecker-st. line. There was nothing in the blackmailer's manner to attract notice, and those in the car did not observe that anything unusual was taking place. But one in the secret could see that the prisoner was carefully guarded by two stalwart detectives. Welles looked so helpless in his seemingly dazed condition that he might have been led by a child. He took no note whatever of his fellow-passengers or of the detectives, but stared vacantly through the car windows. When the car reached the Tombs the prisoner was conducted through the side entrance and taken to an inner room. As soon as he was shown to a seat he covered his face with

his hands in great dejection. Meanwhile Inspector Byrnes had arrived at the Court and had laid his affidavit before Justice Bixby. It read as follows:

It read as follows:

The City and County of New-York:
Inspector Byrnes, being duly sworn, says that on November 13, and on divers other days from and including October 17, up to the day first names, above, in this city and County of New-York, J. Howard Welles did knowingly, and wilfully, and felonlously send to Jay Gould letters and writings threatening to do bodily injury to the person of said Jay Gould, with intent to extort and gain money and property from said Jay Gould. Deponent further says that said Jay Gould dig get possession of divers letters and writings threatening to to do injury to the person of Jay Gould with a view and intent to extort money and property from said Jay Gould. Deponent also says that the letters and writings herein referred to are annexed to this affidavit and made a part of this complaint.

Deponent further says that said J. Howard Welles did in the City and County of New-York, on October 17, 1881, threaten to kill said Jay Gould.

in the City and County of New-York, on October 17, 1881, threaten to kin said Jay Gouid.

General Charles Roome, president of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, Judge Ambrose Monell and other relatives and friends of Welles, were in another room in consultation with Abernou S. Sullivan, who had been retained ascounsel. Jay Gould was present for a short time. Finally the accused man was led to the bar, accompanied by his counsel and friends. Mr. Sullivan stood at the side of his client, and addressing the court, asked for a postponement of the examination that he might have time to make himself familiar with the case. He had, he said, only been retained as counsel an hour before, and was consequently wholly unacquainted with details. It was his belief that the startling and reprehensible acts with which the prisoner was charged would appear on investigation to have been the result of vagaries of an unsound mind. For the sake of Welles's family the lawyer hoped it would be proved that he was not responsible. As far as he could ascertain the accused map had never before been charged with doing aught that was dishonorable or unjust. It was earnestly requested also in behalf of the prisoner's friends that he be especially guarded to prevent his attempting to take his own life.

In the course of these proceedings the accused man showed signs of emotion, tears rolling from his eyes

his own life.

In the course of these proceedings the accused man showed signs of emotion, tears rolling from his eyes down his bianched checks. When allusion was made to his family counc tions and his past honorable career he buried his face in his handkerchief and cried like a child.

The Court agreed to the postponement, setting

career he buried his face in his handwerener and cried like a child.

The Court agreed to the postponement, setting the examination down for to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and remanding the prisoner until that time. No request for release on bail was made, When the prisoner was led down stairs to prison ho was searched by an attendant and conducted to a cell on the ground floor. A small penknife was found in his possession, which he begged hard to keep, but this was refused. In his cell he maintained the same melancholy, dejected manner that has characterized him since his arrest on Sunday afternoon. At his own request, and that of his counsel and friends, no person was admitted to the prison to see him, last evening.

THE MAN DECLARED TO BE CRAZY. General Roome said in conversation after the adjournment of the Court, that Welles was as "crasy as a bedbug." He was of a very nervous tempera ment and had engaged in stock speculations against the advice of his friends. Several times when he had met with losses he had fallen into a melancholy, and had threatened to take his own life. The accused man's friends were not surprised to learn that he had committed the acts, although it

The accused man's friends were not surprised to learn that he had committed the acts, although it was never dreamed that his insanity would manifest itself in that way.

Algernon S. Sullivan, when asked if he would base the prisoner's defence on the ground of insanity, replied: "I was only retained as counsel about an hour before the accused man was arraigned. They say that he was genial and kind-hearted to a fault, and that violence on his part was never dreamed of. The letters written by him will be examined to see if they fall within the statute. Criminality would depend on the proof that the letters contained threats of personal violence and injury with a view to obtain unlawfully money or property from the person addressed."

Inspector Byrnes declined to express any opinion as to the sanity of the prisoner. As the Court ordered that the other letters in the case should not be made public until coming up regularly in the trial, the Inspector would not allow copies of them to be made. In general, he said, they contained requests that Jay Gould should cause certain stocks to appreciate in value, and certain others, as it happened, to decline. Wellee's plea in some of the letters was that he was a defaulter in the sum of \$200,000, and unless he was helped out of his em-